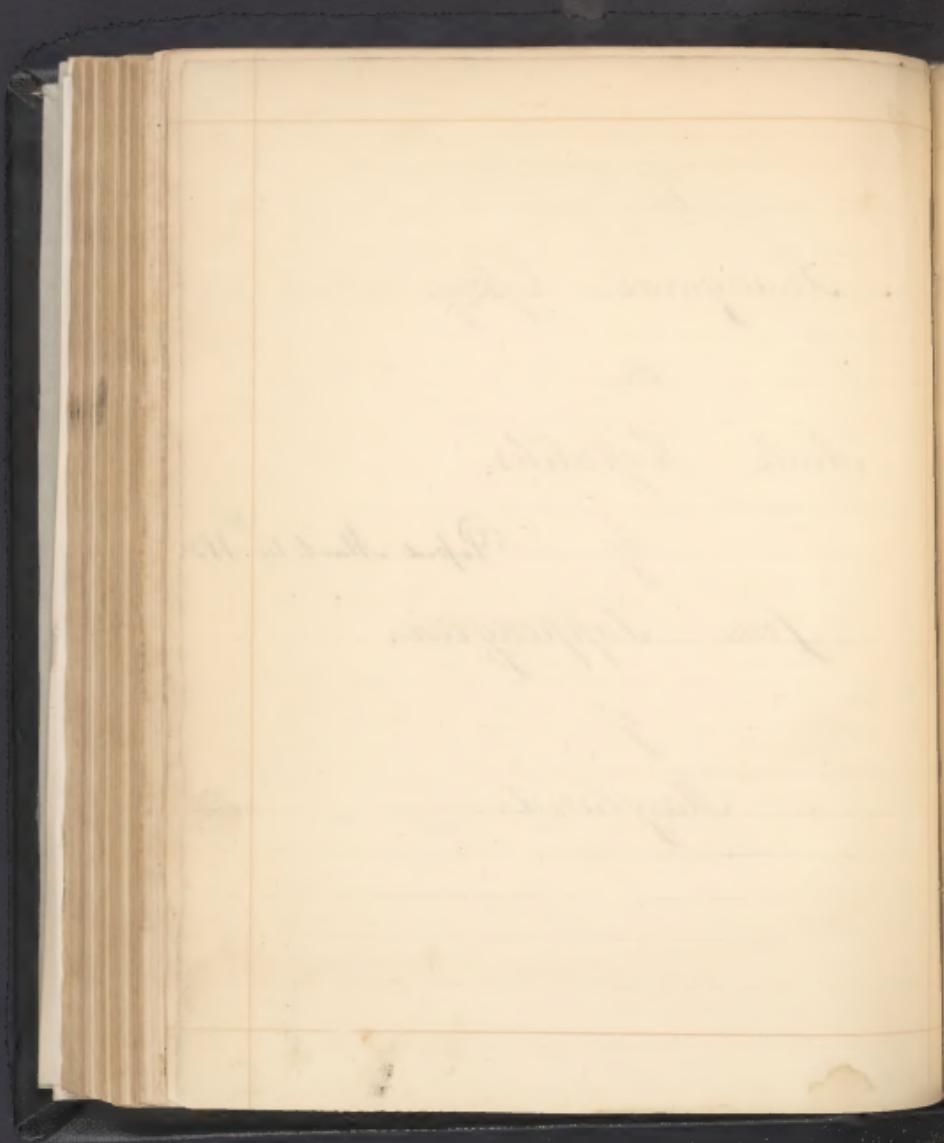


An
Inaugural Epsay.
on
Acute Hepatitis.

by Paped March 14th. 1825.

John Gappington.

of
Maryland.

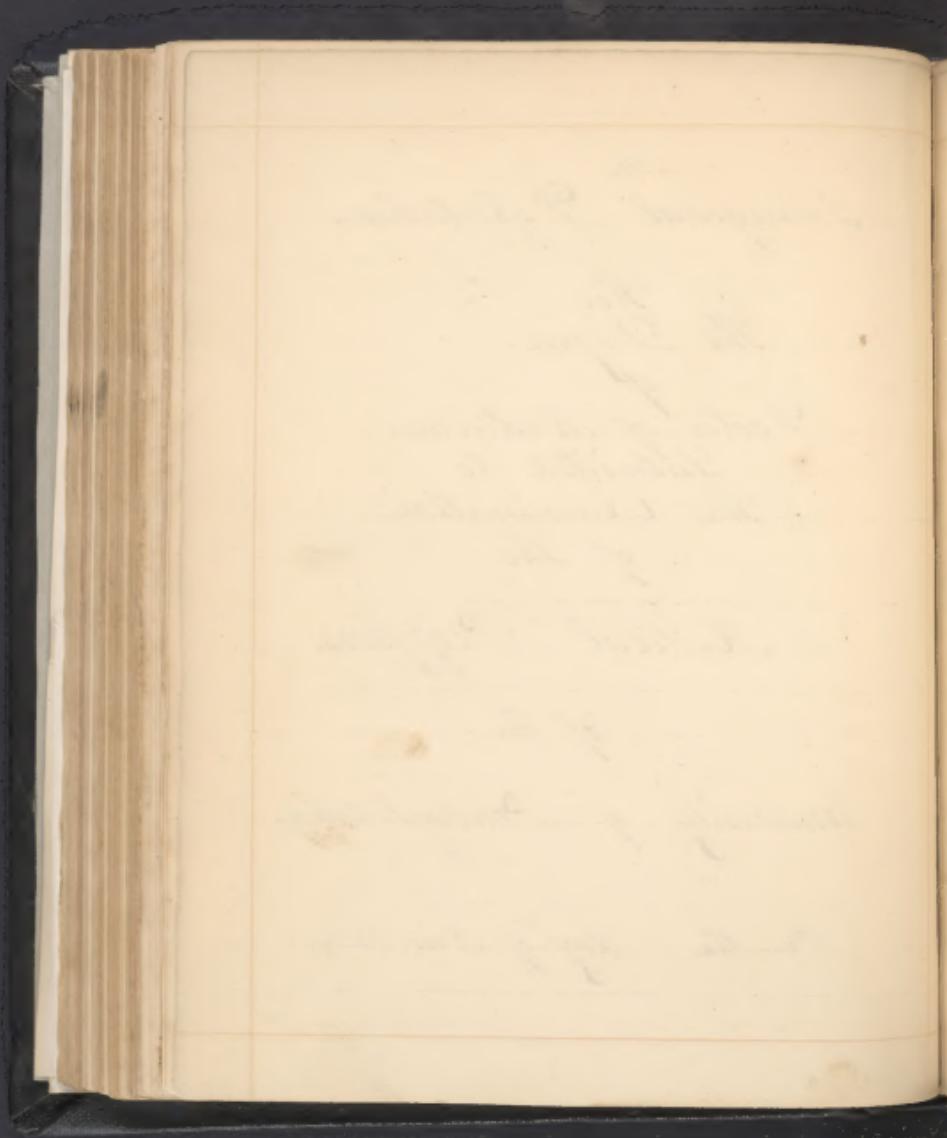


An
Inaugural Dissertation.

For
The Degree
of
Doctor of Medicine.
Submitted to
The Examination
of The
Medical Professors.

of the
University of Pennsylvania.

On the day of Novr 1824



Hepatitis.



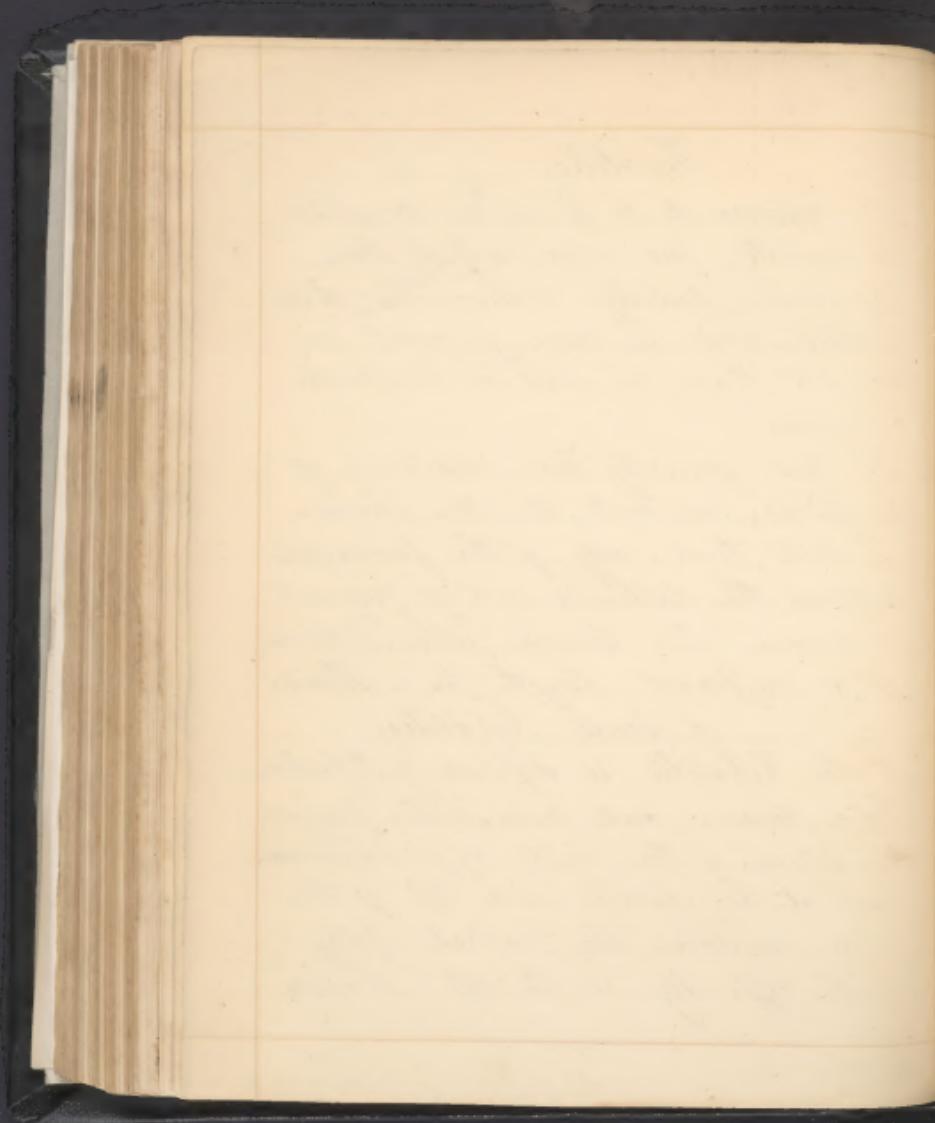
It appears to be a disease to which the adults, are more subject than those under puberty; males, more than females, and is more frequent in the hot than in cold or temperate climates.

It has generally been considered of two kinds; one Acute, the other Chronic.

I shall treat, only of the former; not because the latter, is not of frequent occurrence, but because either, I think is of sufficient length for a Thesis.

of Acute Hepatitis.

Acute Hepatitis is defined by F. Cullen
Fever, tension and pain, either pungent or obtuse, of the right hypochondrium, pain at the clavicle and top of the right shoulder, the patient lying with difficulty on the left side;



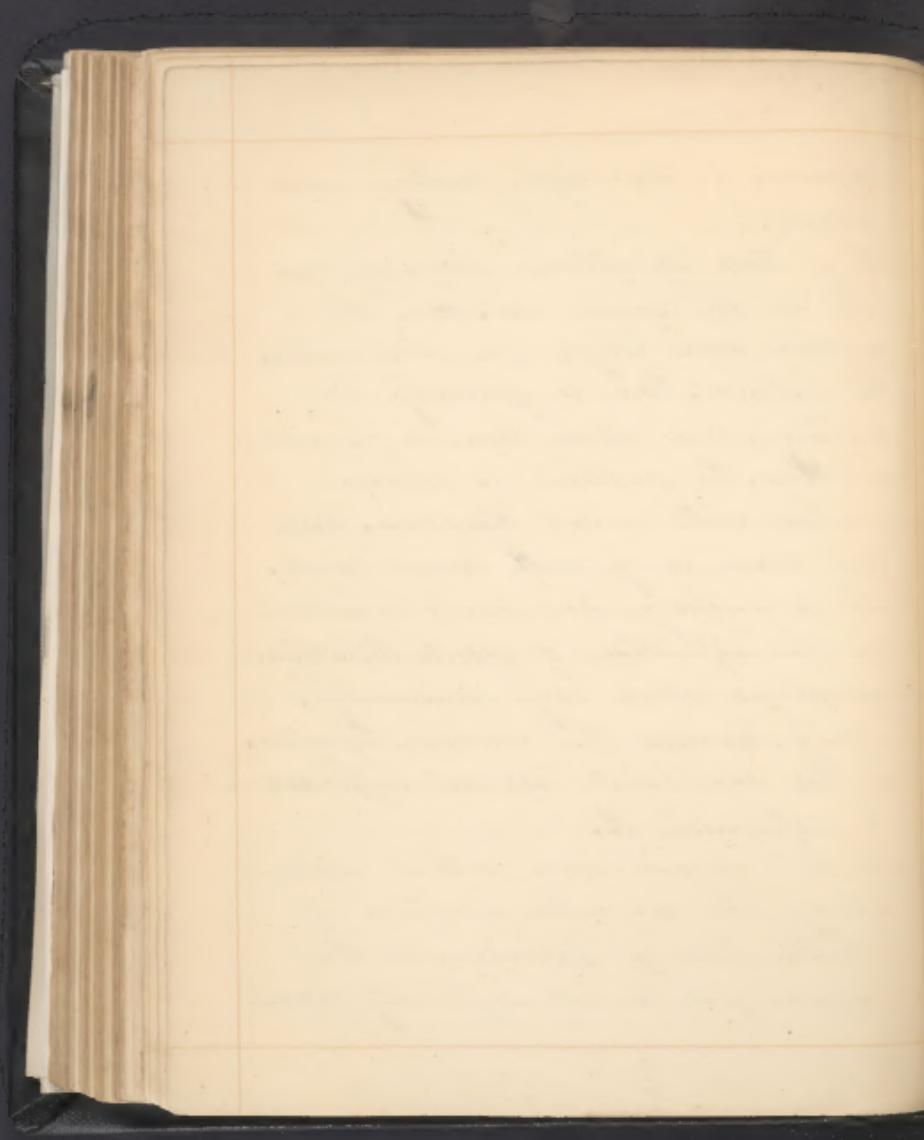
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dyspnea; a dry cough; vomiting and hiccups.

All of those symptoms are rarely met with in the same case. When the dyspnea and cough are considerable, for instance, there is generally no vomiting; and when there is frequent vomiting, the patient is seldom troubled with much dyspnea, and still more rarely with much cough.

It is necessary, however, to mention in the definition of Acute Hepatitis, symptoms which only occasionally attend, because the common symptoms of this complaint are not sufficient to distinguish it.

On this account some authors rank among the diagnostic symptoms of Hepatitis those of jaundice, but the presence of it is not sufficiently frequent

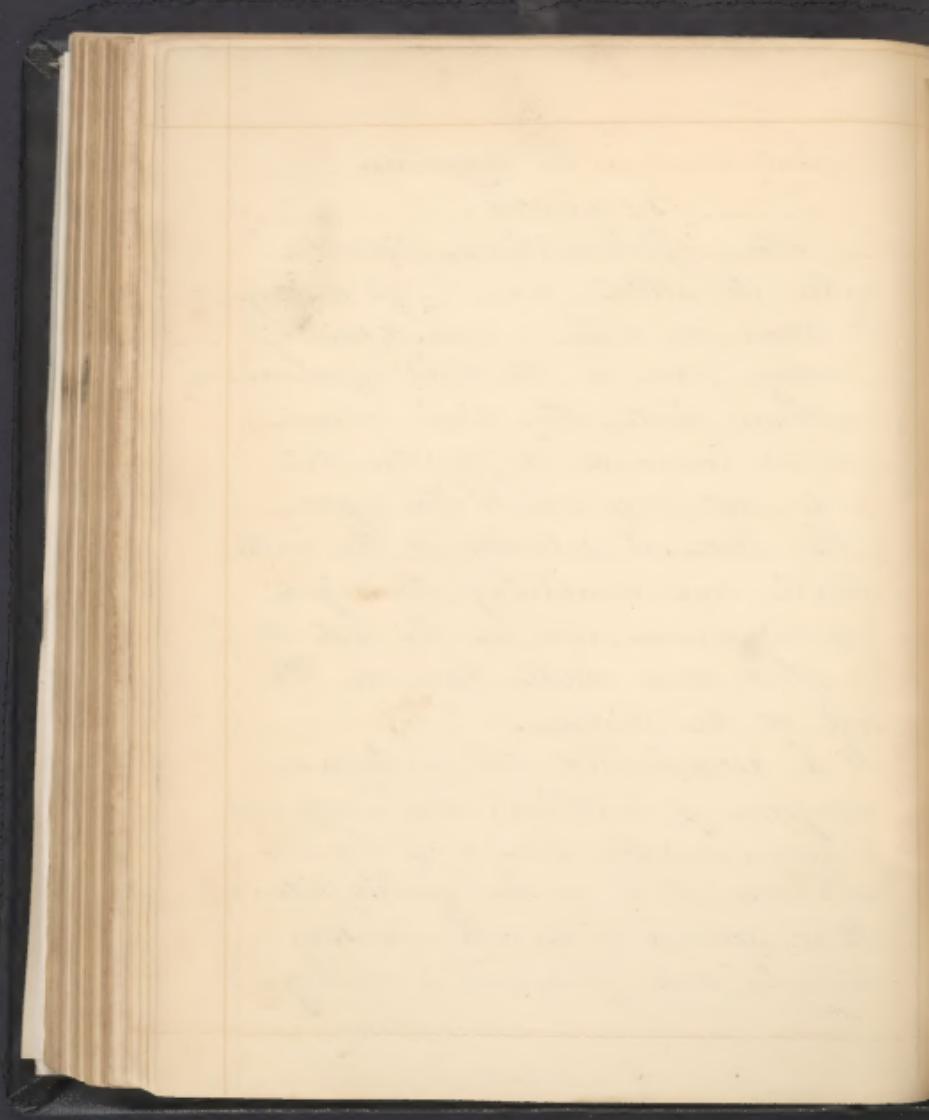


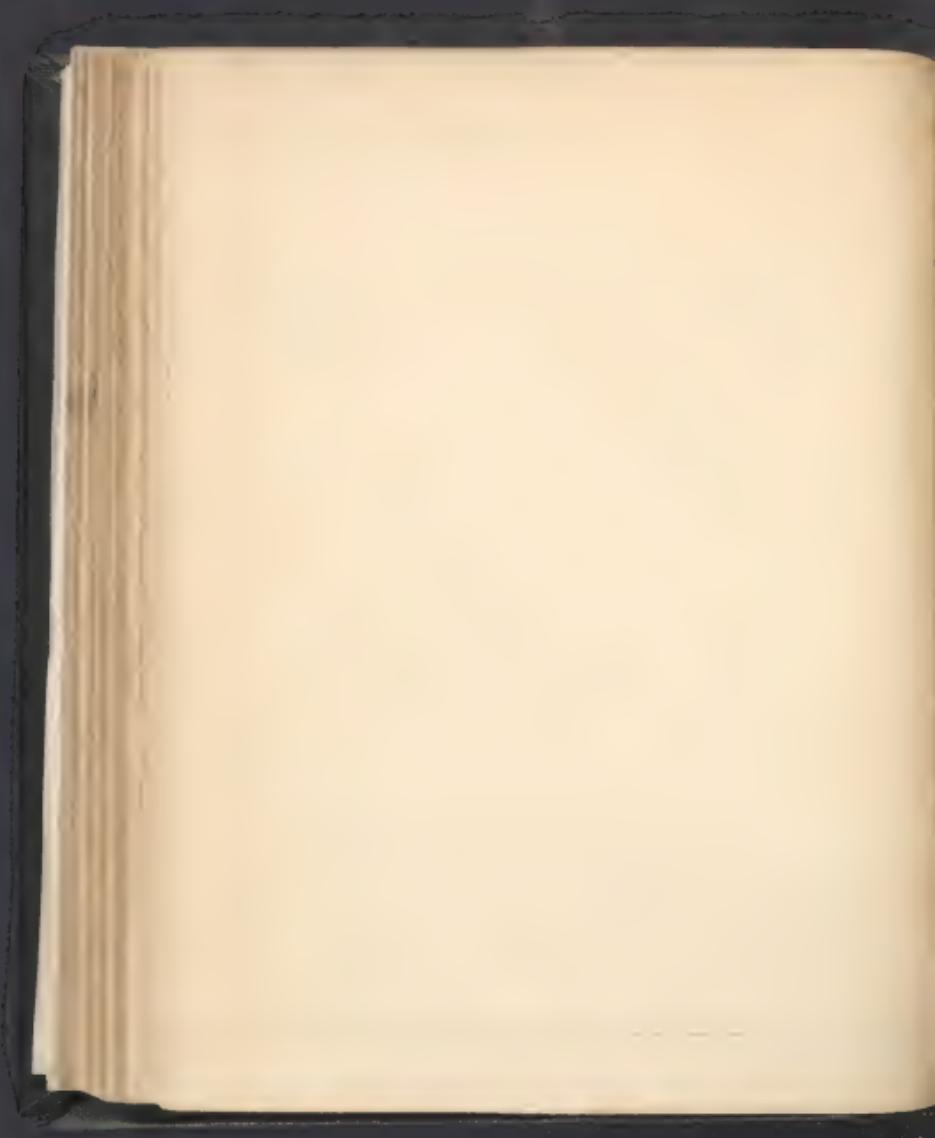
to assist much in the diagnosis.

Symptoms

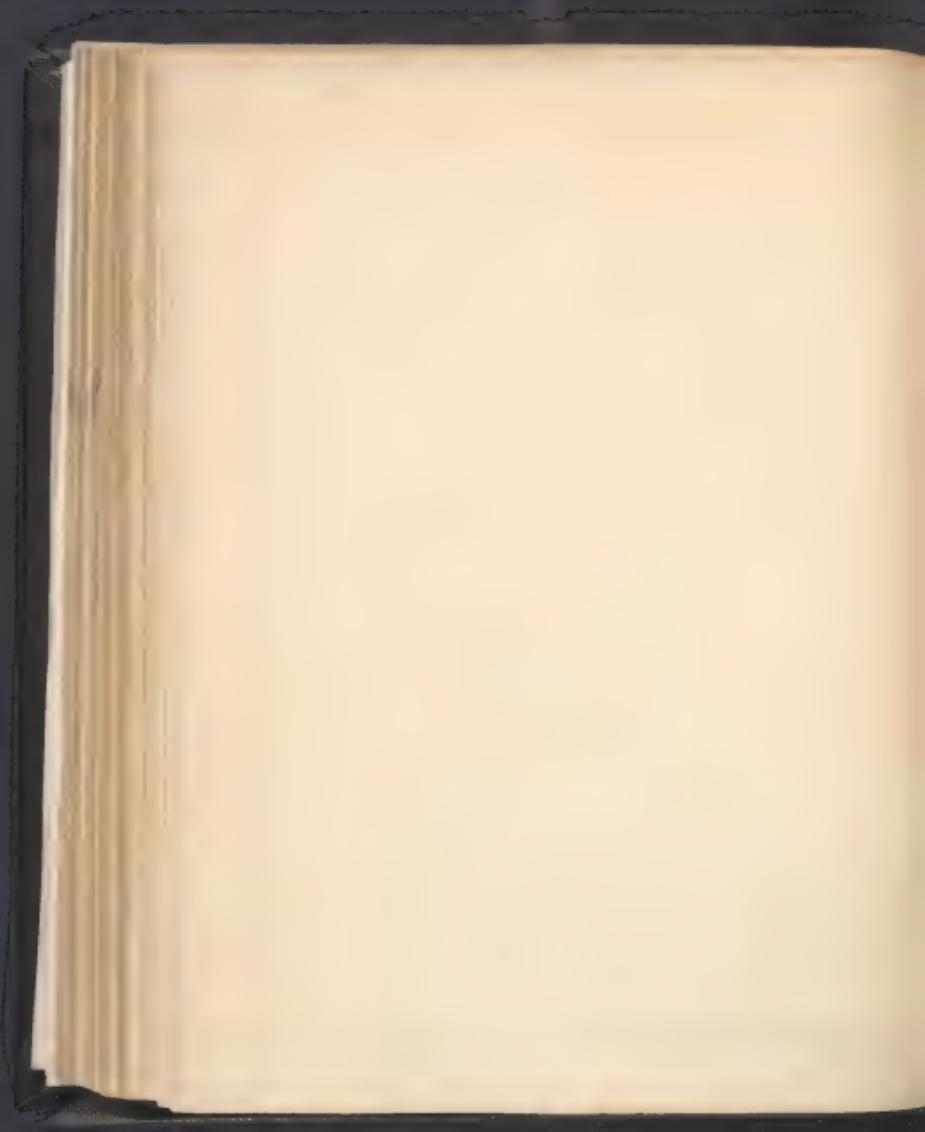
Like other inflammations, Hepatitis makes its attack more or less suddenly. It comes on with a sense of chillings preceding pain in the right hypochondrium, sometimes acute, other times chronic, and is increased on pressure, but it is not confined to the region of the liver, it extends to the breast, clavicle, and shoulder, of the right hypochondrium, and in the last it is often more acute, than in the seat of the disease.

It is accompanied with a cough, oppression of breathing, and a difficulty of lying, on either side or if they lie with ease it is on the affected side. It is accompanied, with nausea, sickness, and often with a vomiting,





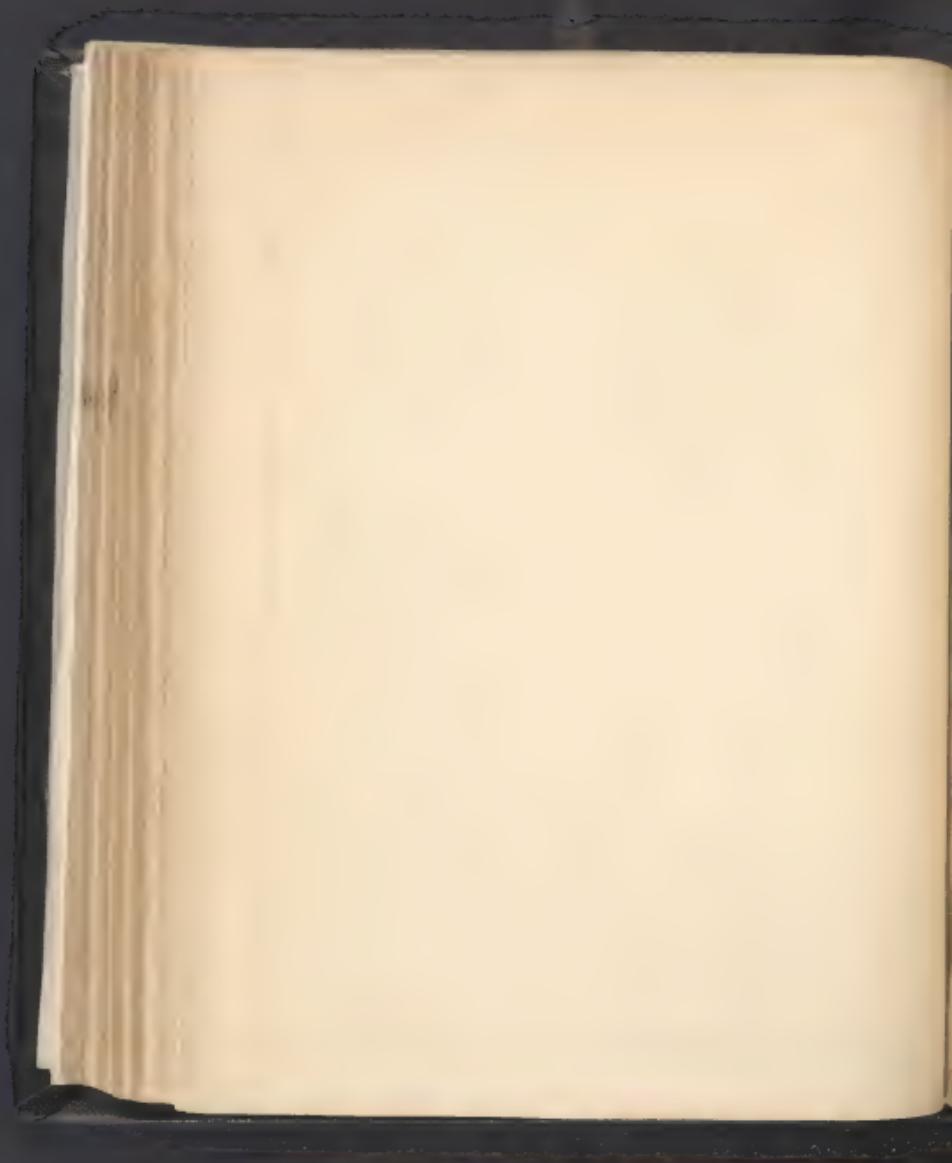
the first time I had seen
such a scene, and I have
never seen another like it.
The sun was setting over
the mountains, and the
light reflected from the
water made the whole
scene look like a picture.
I have never seen such
a scene before, and I
have never seen such
a scene since.



and a few little opinions
which are just now possible, but
as a movement is now in a world
of its own." "It is

beginning to see "that even
in the same class of people
it is not always easy to find
a part of the life of the
people which is not in some
relation with the life of the
nation." "But," says the
writer, "the people of
this country are often
so ill-educated."

"Education," he says,
"is always a good thing
and can do much to help
the people - but this
is not the only way to
improve them - there are



the next morning I went
out with my gun to go
after some birds.

I went to the woods where
I had shot a few birds the
day before, but it was not to be
done without difficulty, for most of the
birds were up by now, and it was
no easy task to get them.
After about an hour's hard
work I had a good many birds

in my gun, and I then
went home to have a good
rest, and after a short time
I went back to the woods

again, and this time I
had a good many birds,
and I was very happy.



and the people in the
country are very poor, with
the exception of those in
the towns, who are
mostly engaged in
agriculture, or in
the fishing industry.
The people are
mostly of mixed race,
but there are also
pure Indians, and
pure Negroes.
The Indians are
mostly of the
Arapaho tribe,
and the Negroes
are mostly of the
African race.
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mostly of mixed race,
but there are also
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African race.



10, 1866. 1000
to be replaced.

It is now evident that
the usual method of construction
is to place the stones
in rows, without any
interlocking, and then
to fill up the spaces
between them.

This is a very
good way of getting
the stones in place,
but it is very difficult
and expensive. It is
also a very bad way of
keeping the stones in
place when they are

subjected to a great
amount of vibration or movement.

The stones are not
likely to move if they



the first part of the disease
is that it is dry, and is almost
always an affection of the upper
part of the larynx. The
throat is then occupied by a
lesion, and the patient has diffi-
culty in breathing. It is
then, as we say, it is tight,
and the larynx may be
swelled. It is an easy matter
to scratch a hole in the skin,
and a dog's tongue into him
is inserted of steel, and the
patient sometimes recovers.

The doctors and surgeons think it
frightful, that the master so skins
the dog as to skin it is also
the punishment.

The disease is sometimes protracted



with the right hand, and he always
turns with the points of the hands.
There is, perhaps, no instance of a
woman after this accident.

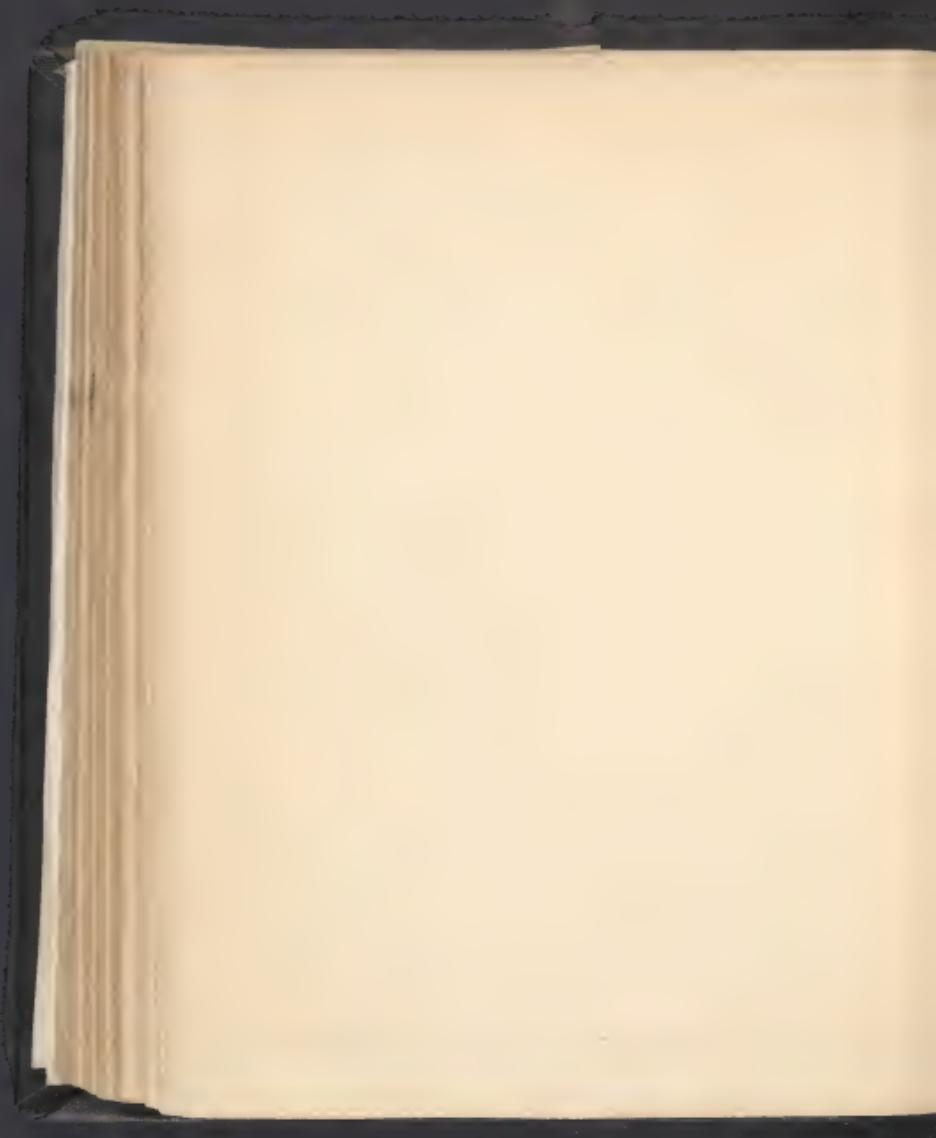
After this I have been in my
room with a man who was reading
to me the New Testament, and some
of the Epistles, and I found him
to be full of the spirit of his book
and of the truth which he
had learned from it. He
was like the man described in
the 1st chapter of the 1st
volume of the New Testament,
in that he had a very
large quantity of knowledge
and a great deal of power
over his own heart.



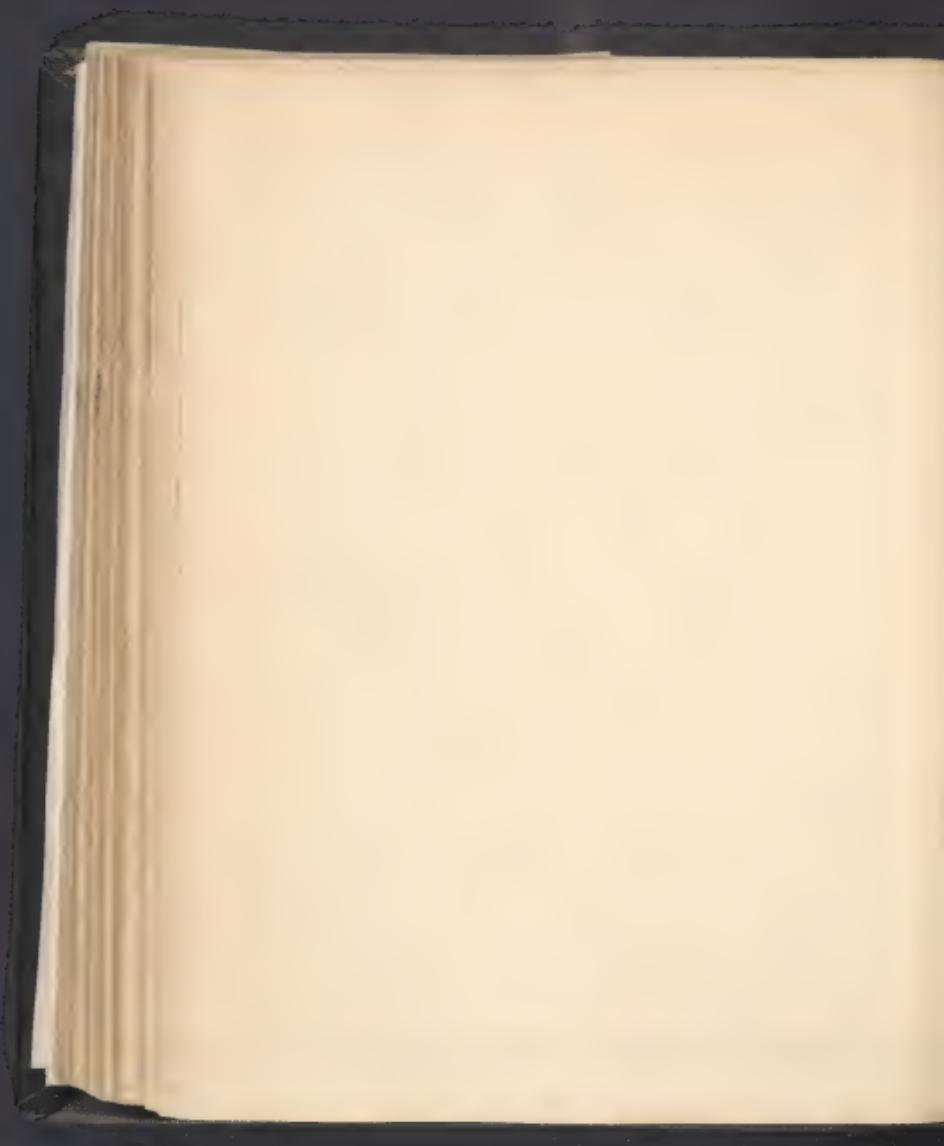
is given to the
new country to be
a new land of
prosperity and
industry to the inhabitants.
We are to plan the
million of millions of houses,
the schools, the hospitals,
and all the other necessi-
ties of life. We are
to do all this in
less than a year. It
will be a great task
but we will do it
and we will do it
and we will do it.

Diagnosis.

The patient
is a man about
a day old and he
is very ill.



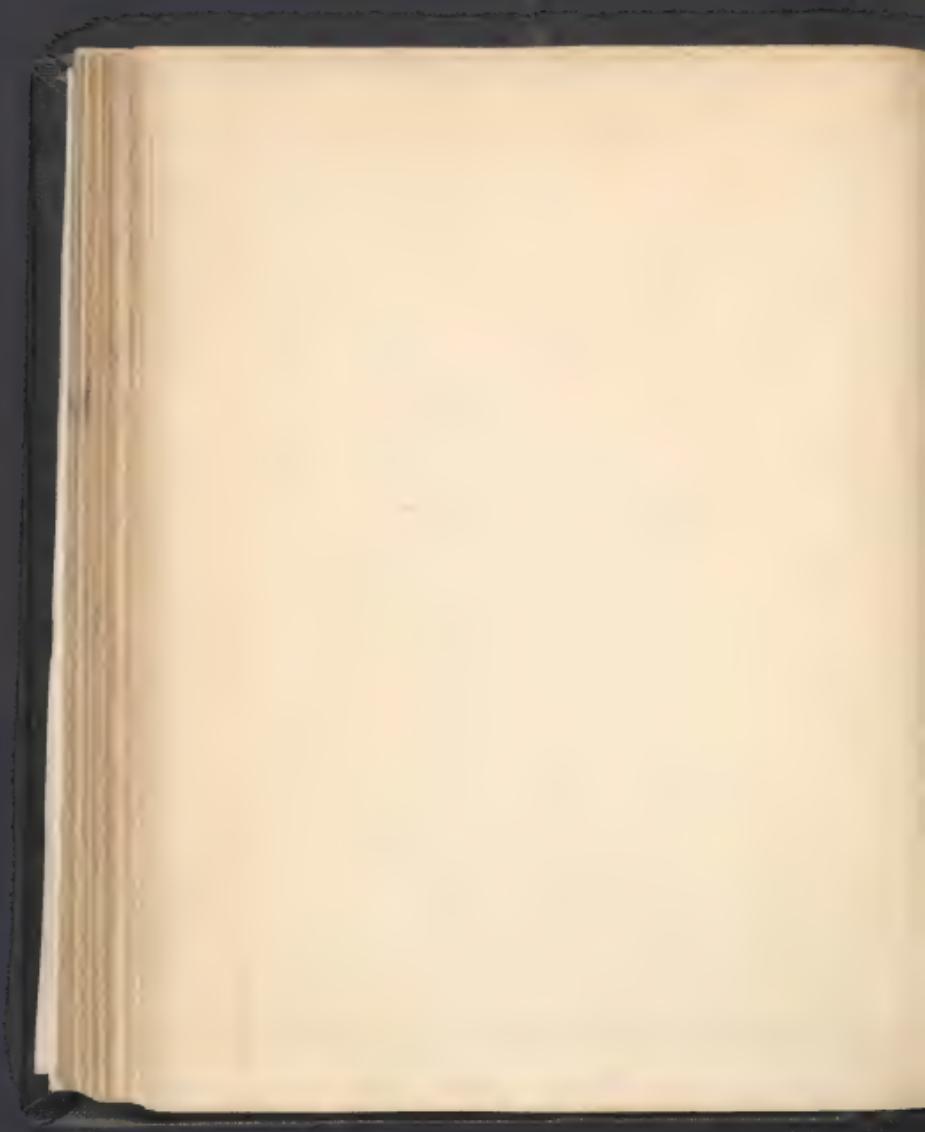
the first time I
had seen him
I was struck by
his appearance.
He was a tall,
thin man, with
dark hair, and
bright eyes. He
was wearing a
simple suit of
clothes, and
had a gentle,
kindly expression.
I asked him
what he did
for a living, and
he told me he
was a teacher.
I asked him
if he had any
children, and
he said he had
two sons, one
of whom was
in college, and
the other was
working in
a factory.
I asked him
if he liked his
work, and he
said he did, but
he sometimes
felt tired after
long days of
teaching.
I asked him
if he had any
hobbies, and he
said he enjoyed
reading, and
playing chess.
I asked him
if he had any
friends, and he
said he had
several, and
they were all
good people.
I asked him
if he had any
worries, and he
said he did, but
he tried to
keep them
out of his
mind as much
as possible.
I asked him
if he had any
plans for the
future, and he
said he wanted
to travel more,
and maybe
buy a house.
I asked him
if he had any
advice for
me, and he
said he did,
but he didn't
want to say
too much, so
I just thanked
him for his
time, and we
parted ways.



5. I am now again able
to lie silent when lying to
rest the body in a straight line
short while. The patient now is
able to bring the leg from
a the knee.

Humble causes.

was one in such as induce either
the Staff, or trouble.
Since I was laboring at
various times, & the affliction
continues, it is a common
cause. It is also a frequent
intermission. It is also
a cause of a kind
(that it will assist) not
without a depressing mission, by
my continual intermission, and
unintelligent, and
of short duration.



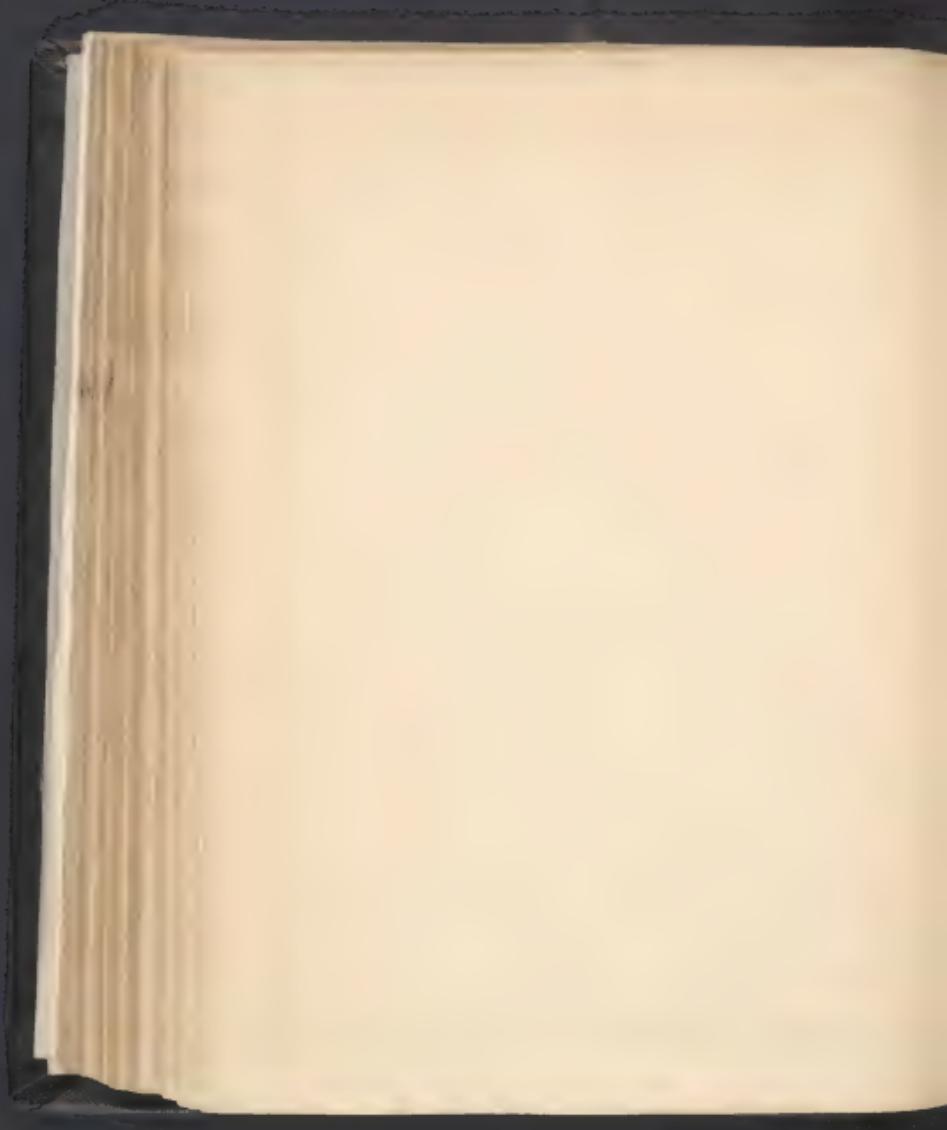
the condition of the body of
the animal, and the nature of
the disease, will determine the
treatment.

There are many occasional
causes of the rectal infestation which
are of no danger, or are not even
harmful, as it has been.

These causes are as follows & this
is not all, but these are the
most common, and the most
common.

1. Digesting larvae.
2. Accidental cuts of the rectum
3. Accidental passage, as
an intestinal of Promenop-
philus.

1. Digesting larvae.
The rectum is a storehouse
of food, so
that it will contain nothing



and goes in a circle, at
present, and with the
body's help, may be
able to get outside.

"It is now a man of 60,
I suppose, and is dying
unconscious of his
condition. Is it any
use to him, or will it only
excite his fears?"

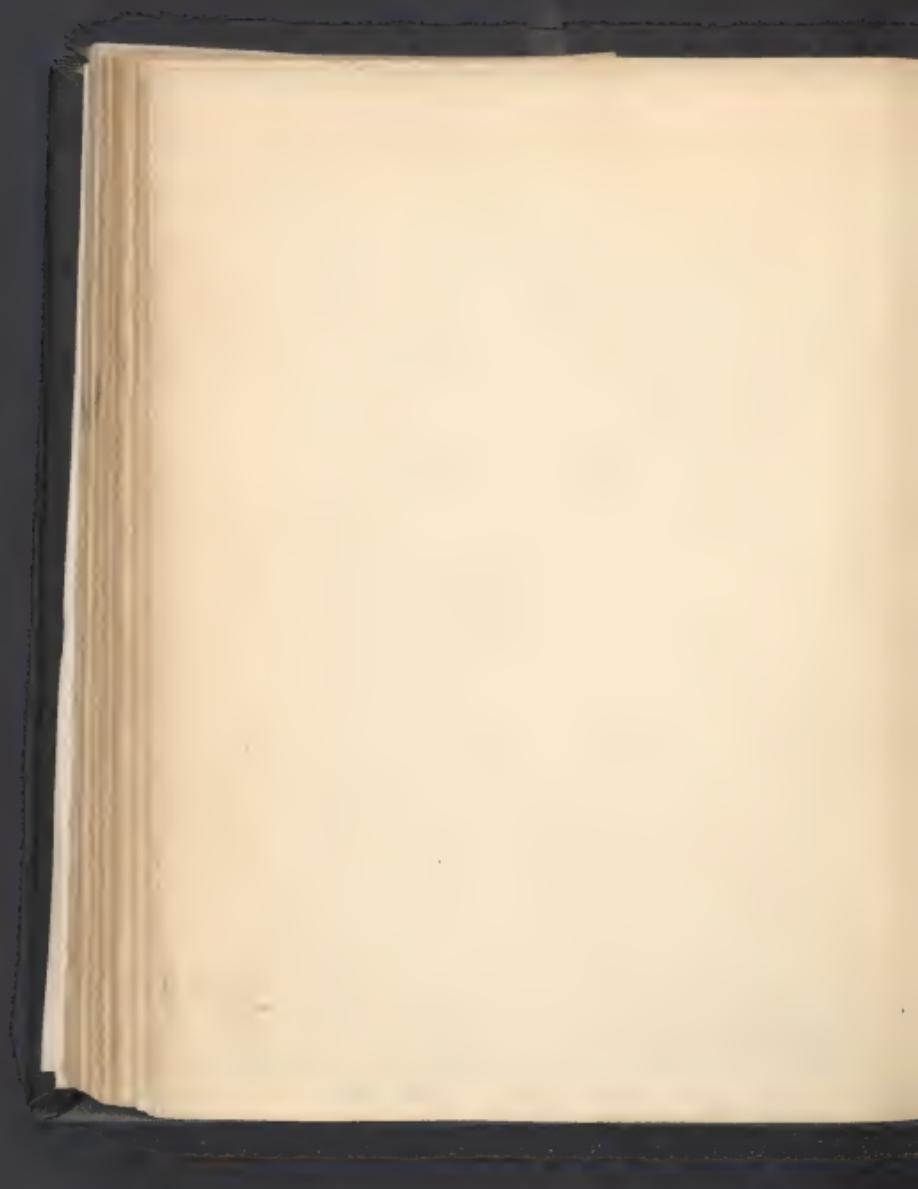
There is no other of his six
brothers, so we will return to the
rest of our visitors, as we. Its
nearly time to go, so I
will not say more at the
present.

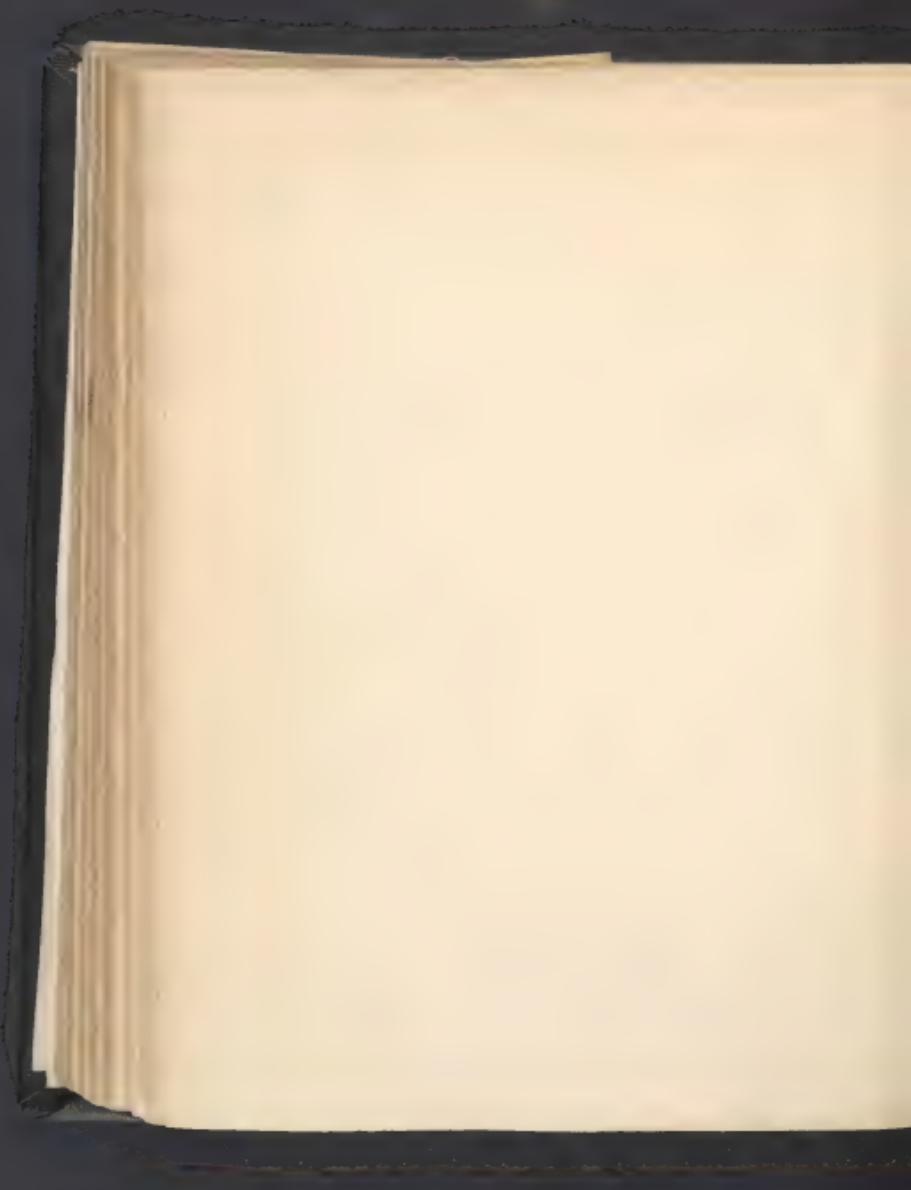
To bid you adieu, and hope the
system of education, with
policy, to answer under the head
of existing causes.



and the same day
I went to the
house of Mrs. Fox and
met her husband and
the children. The
boy is 10 years old
and the girl is 8.

and the other
sitions were not well off and
were unable to get rid of
of course. I am in no position of
responsible success and nothing
is done, as far as I can get my hands
on it is impossible to teach
in such cases, to tell one life
and another man by his
to teach of politics and moral,
or even the first or second
at any age of his life.



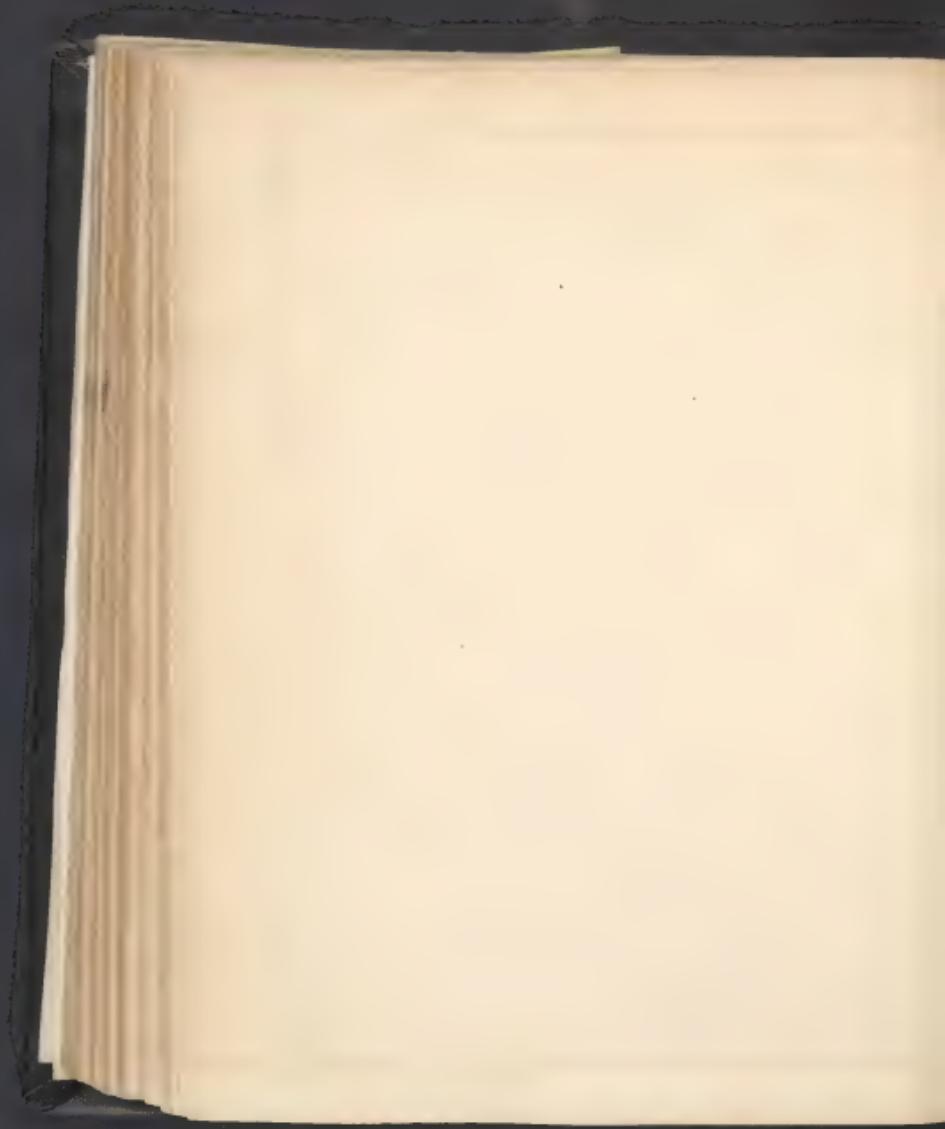


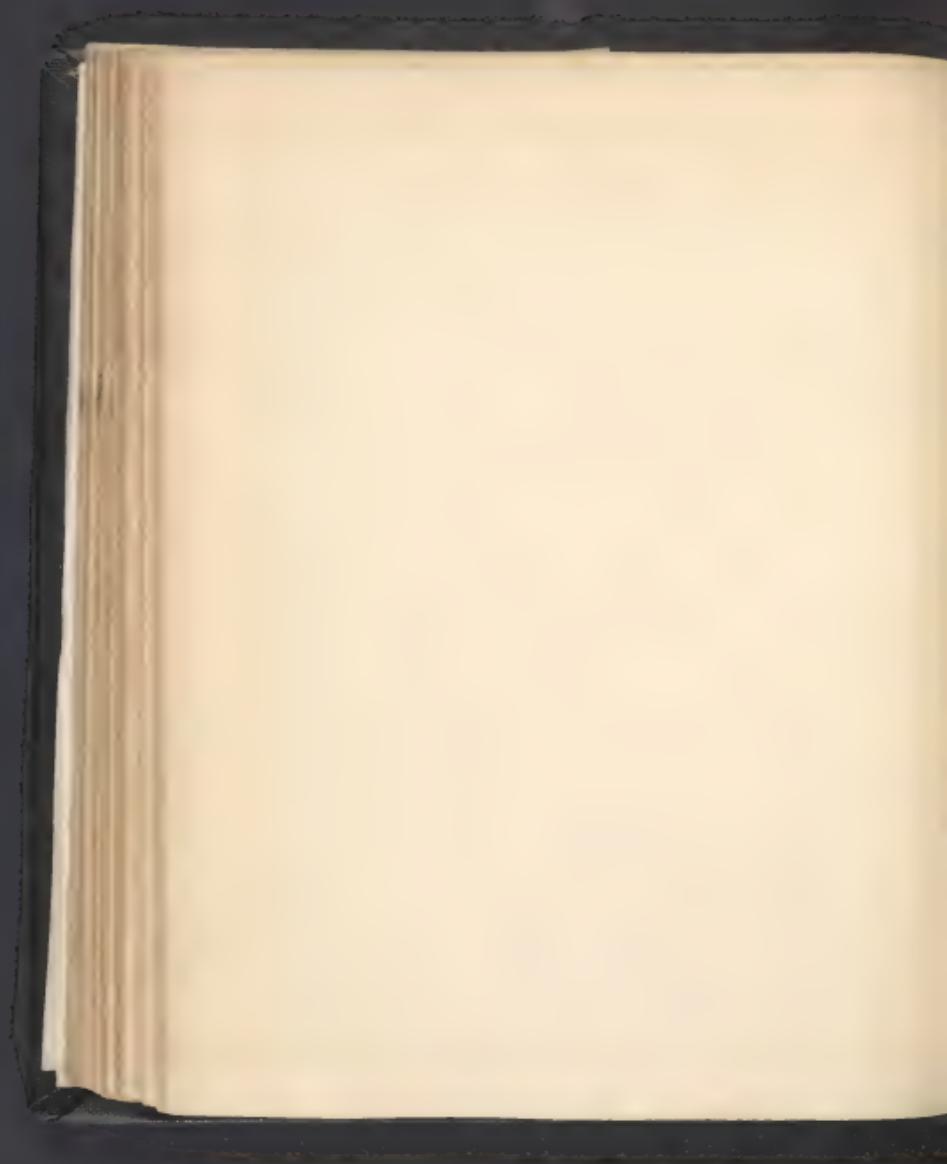
the following day I
had a walk in the
country around the
village of Chiloe.
I saw a number of
small birds, and
among them a
small bird which
was very like a
small Kingbird, but
had a white patch
on each wing, and
was about half the
size of the Kingbird.
I also saw a
small bird which
was very like a
small Kingbird, but
had a white patch
on each wing, and
was about half the
size of the Kingbird.

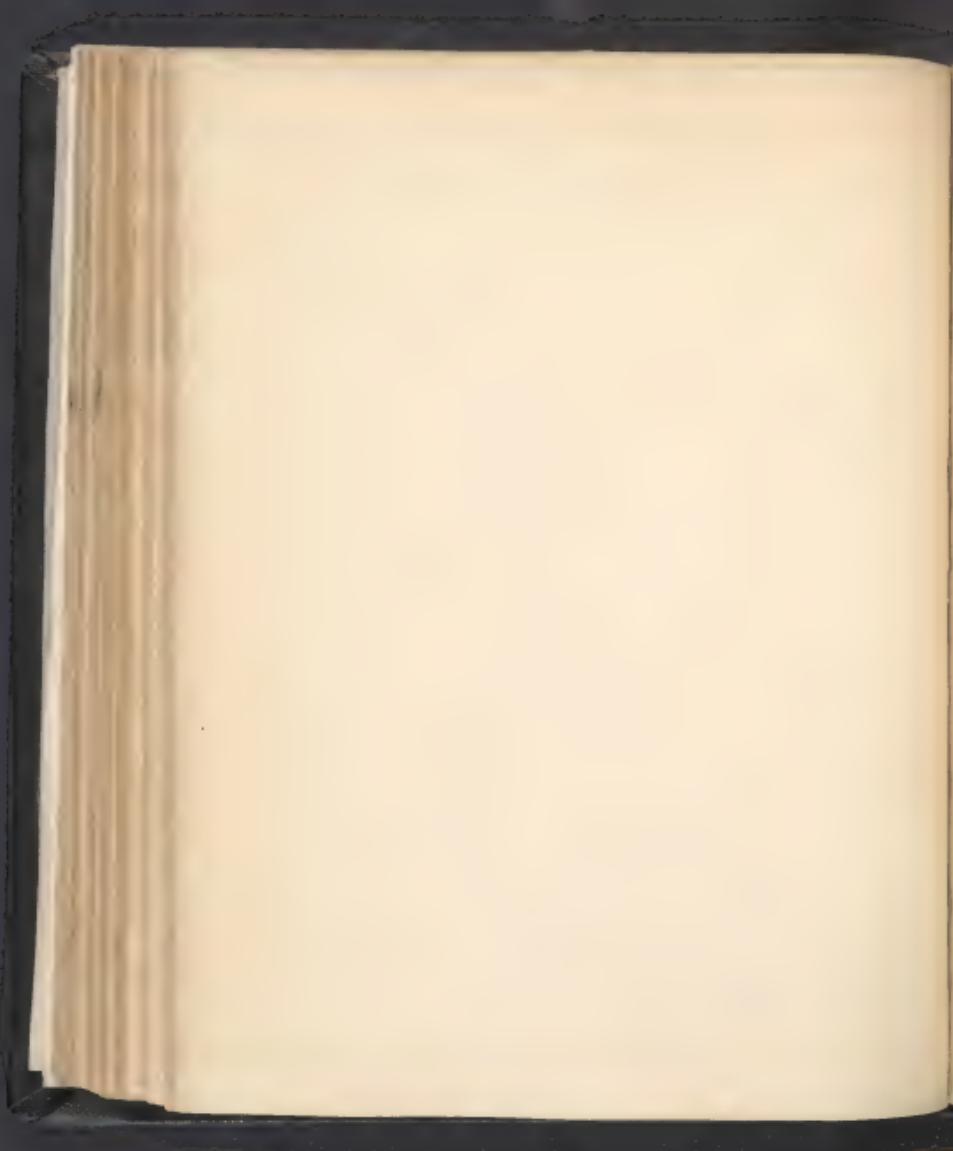




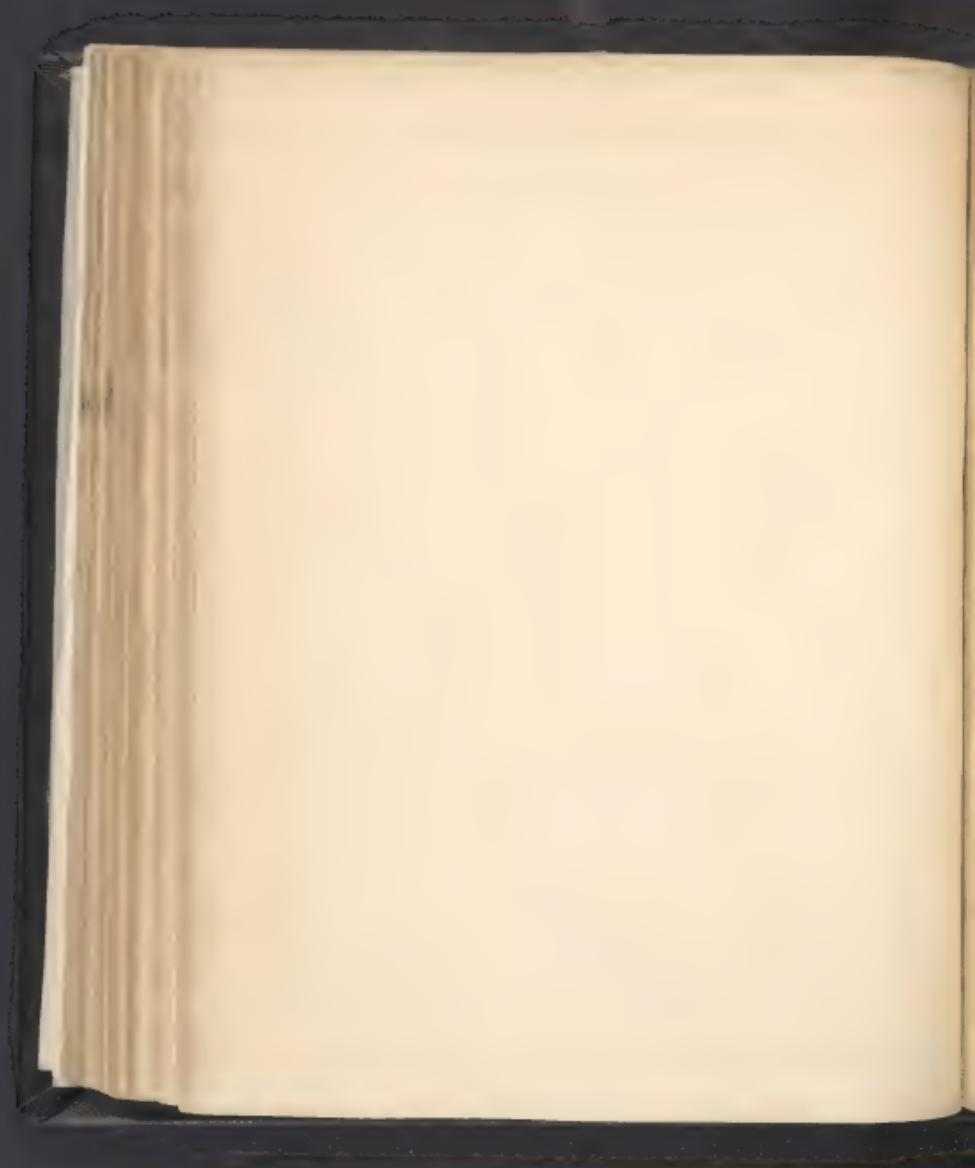
in the valley of the river
and the high hills.
The country is very flat
in the valley, and rises to
the hills. The soil is
very poor, and the
crops are not good.
The people are poor
and live in small houses.
The men work in the fields
and the women work in
the houses. The children
go to school and learn
to read and write.
The people are very
kind and friendly to each other.







Oct 20 - 1862
Wrote to Mr. T. C. H. about
the new book. He said he
had written to you and that
you had written back. I
will write again.
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the new book. He said he
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will write again.



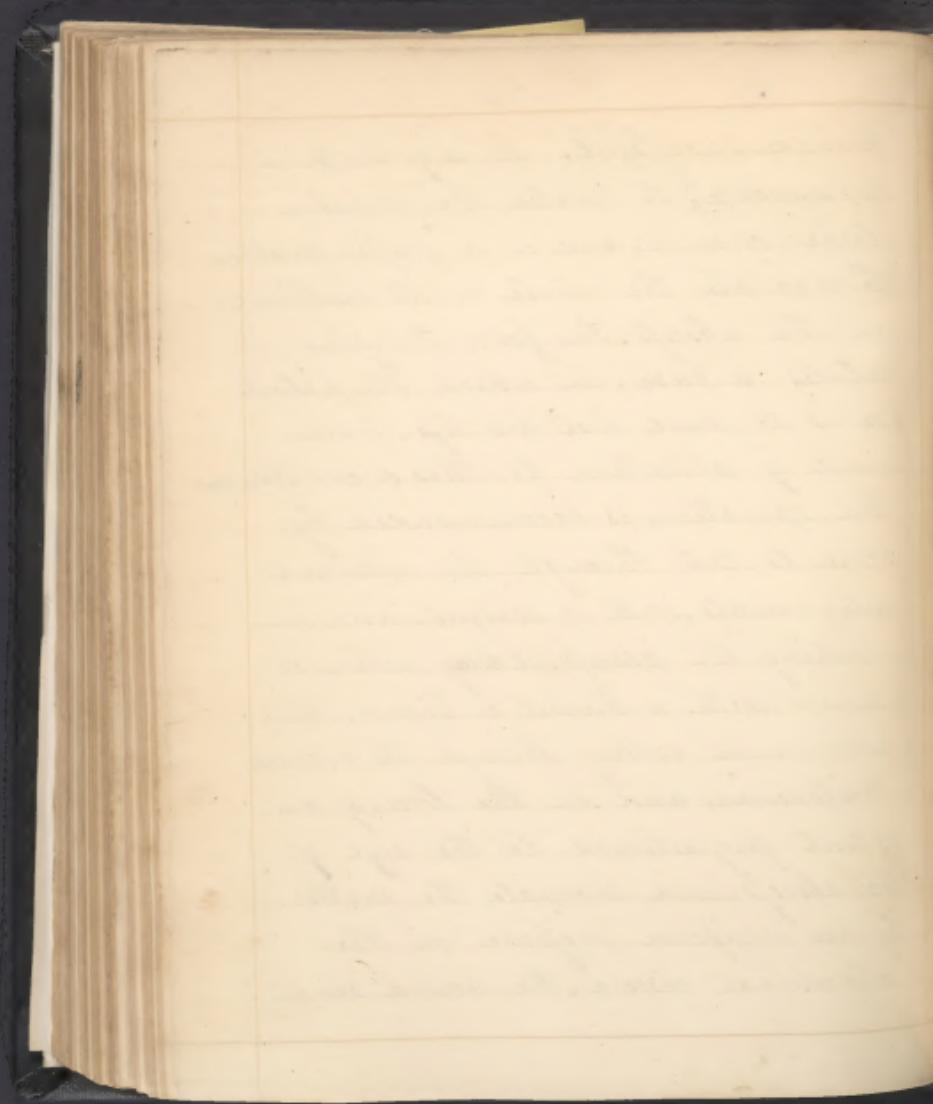


and by the time we
arrived at the station
we were about 10 miles
from the village. We
had a hard pull and
had to stop on the first
slope to rest. We
then continued on.
The road was rough
and we soon came to a
hill which had been a small
mineral vein. It was the
smallest I have ever seen
and it was on the
edge of a steep precipice.
I stopped the car
and took pictures.



proved successful. It is of material consequence, to make the incision large, enough, and in a proper direction to evacuate the whole matter contained in the abscess. Sir John Pringle relates a case, in which the patient seems to have lost his life, from want of attention, to this circumstance.

The operation is recommended, by some, to cut through the external integuments, with a scalpel, and on reaching the abscess; it may either be opened with a lancet, or Trecoar, others recommend cutting through the muscles, Peritoneum, and in the liver, of an extent proportioned to the size of the abscess, and evacuate the matter by an uniform pressure on the abdominal viscera; the wound should



be kept open by light dressings, as dry lint on removing which the matter may be pressed out as often as the case requires it.

To facilitate the discharge of the matter the patient ought to be placed in the most favourable position.

To the end, of the cure, cinchona, with stomachic bitters, wine, and a generous diet, will be proper.

Suppuration of the liver is a disease of such frequent occurrence in the East Indies, and other warm climates, that the Practitioners there have become very expert at this operation, and frequently perform it with safety, when the tumour does not point at all; judging, mainly by the preceding progress, of the case, and the degree of fulness, of the hypochondrium.

